Cultural Diversity and Diaspora in Selected Novels of Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid

A

Synopsis

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Overview

Caribbean literature is distinguished by its vivid study of cultural variety and diaspora, which reflects the region's historical, social, and cultural intricacies. Caribbean writers frequently address concerns of colonialism, identity, migration, and a complex tapestry of cultural influences regularly discussing colonialism's influence on the region. Writers such as Derek Walcott, Jean Rhys and JamaicaKincaid investigate the long-term impacts of European colonization on culture, identity, and social institutions. Writers such as Caryl Phillips, Edwidge Danticat and V.S.Naipaul investigate the lives of those who have migrated from the Caribbean to other areas, stressing the obstacles and potential of diaspora life. The collision and interplay of many cultural aspects can cause problems but also result in unique kinds of syncretism. This synthesis of cultural traditions is visible in rituals, music, folklore, and religious manifestations. The Caribbean, with its history of colonization, slavery, and many cultural influences has produced unique stories examining the conflicts between various cultural aspects and thecreative synthesis. For the present research it has been brought about two different writers Caryl Philipsand Jamaica Kincaid are framed for the purpose as the former talks about lives of migrated and the laterthe impact of colonization. They explored a new world for the readers to see the consequences of the greater complexities coming after the collision of many cultural possibilities as a result of colonization.

Caryl Phillips, in his novels frequently examines how historical events generate cultural variety by incorporating historical backgrounds. He explores the effects of migration, slavery, and colonization on the cultural fabric of communities via his locations and characters. The fundamental topic of Phillips's paintings is displacement and diaspora. He explore show the hardships of being uprooted from one's home town impact a person's cultural identity and interactions with other civilizations by portraying people who face these obstacles. The figures created by Phillips represent intricate and varied identities. In exploring the intersectionality of variables like gender, colour, ethnicity, and country, he acknowledgesthat cultural variety is a

tapestry of crossing influences rather than a one, monolithic experience. In Phillips' writings, we find conflicts between civilizations and the ensuing syncretism as a recurrent topic. In order to create new, hybrid cultural manifestations, he illustrates the conflicts and compromises that result from the intersection of many cultural aspects. By placing his characters in various locales, Phillips frequently gives readers a worldwide view on cultural variety. His tales provide a wide range of perspectives for examining the variety of human experiences, whether they take place in Africa, the Caribbean, Europe, or North America. In Phillips' book, characters struggle with issues of both personal and societal identity. A recurrent subject that highlights the complexity of cultural variety at both the individual and collective levels is the conflict between maintaining one's own cultural heritage and integrating into larger society norms. In Phillips 'writings, language is a potent instrument for examining cultural difference. He handles linguistic complications, discussing how the difficulty and richness of cultural variety are exacerbated by language barriers or the usage of many languages. Phillips conducts acritical analysis of colonialism's effects on cultural diversity. His stories frequently provide light on the ways in which colonial pasts continue to influence modern identities, which advances our knowledge of the cultural processes at play in postcolonial cultures. Within families or communities, the tensions and opportunities that arise between many generations are a reflection of Phillips' investigation of cultural variety. He takes into account how shifting social mores and historical periods affect the ways in which cultural traditions are passed down through the generations. Caryl Phillips takes a multidimensional perspective to cultural diversity, grounded in the complexity of human experiences both past and present.He invites readers to consider the complex fabric of cultures and identities by fusing together a variety ofvoices, locales, and storylines.

Whereas Jamaica Kincaid, well-known for her novels, essays, and other works. She frequently approaches cultural diversity from a perspective that draws on her experiences as a child in Antigua and as an adult in the US. Her literature delves into the subtleties of individual

and societal history, the difficulties of cultural identity, and the effects of colonialism. Her writings typically interact with the postcolonial experience, investigating how the legacy of colonialism impacts cultural variety in the Caribbean .In books like "*Annie John*" and "*Lucy*," she explores the psychological effects of colonization on people and societies. The interdependence of history and culture is emphasized throughout Kincaid's works. She frequently combines personal accounts with historical facts to show how the Caribbean's larger historical backdrop and cultural variety are interwoven. She offers a biting analysis of the effects of colonialism on Antigua. She looks at how the island's cultural environment was up ended and transformedby colonial forces, creating social and economic divides.

Kincaid often explores cultural issues in her writings via the lens of mother-daughter interactions. These couples' generational tensions serve as a lens through which to investigate the dissemination of cultural values and expectations as well as the effects of shifting social standards. She, further, considers the conflict between protecting regional culture and allowing it to deteriorate due to outside factors like tourism. She criticizes the commercialization of Caribbean culture and how it affects the genuineness of regional customs. Kincaid's characters typically battle with a sense of dislocation and alienation, particularly in the setting of migration. The characters of her novel reflect on the difficulties of integrationafter moving to the United States. Kincaid frequently uses linguistic and vernacular references from the Caribbean in her work. This linguistic approach becomes an effective means of expressing the diversity and depth of Caribbean culture.

State of Art

A writer from South Africa named William Plumber refers to the current era "the age of the displaced person," which he describes as "dislocation, disorientation, and exile" (Blamires 220). Exile hasalways been an appropriate metaphor for the human situation, which, from birth to death, from the womb to the cemetery, is comprised of unending expulsions and

trips with its myriad of elements, which includegeographical, social, psychological, and philosophical aspects all at the same time. Thus, the foundation of world visions is as diverse as those proclaimed. Whether the mysticism of the Middle Ages, the cosmopolitanism of the Renaissance, the religious romanticism of the modern era, and the existentialism of the more recent times, all of these schools of thought hold the belief that human life is a protracted journey in quest of an ideal that is more often than not unattainable. Literature from the Caribbean is characterized by its astute examination of diaspora and cultural diversity, mirroring the region's historical,social, and cultural complexities. Caribbean writers often delve into intricate themes such as migration, identity, colonialism, and the impact of diverse cultural influences. They frequently analyse the repercussions of colonialism on the region. Phillips is characterized as a Black Atlantic author due to the predominant focus of his fictional works on the realities of African diaspora communities in England, the Caribbean, and the United States. Jamaica Kincaid is a novelist, essayist, gardener, and writer specializingin gardening who holds dual citizenship in Antigua and the United States. Jamaica Kincaid's essay explores the intricate post-colonial experience that has influenced the lives of several colonized people since Christopher Columbus's initial conquests. Kincaid, born in Antigua, a former British colony, grapples with her post-colonialism inheritance in her writing and personal life. *A Small Place* (1988) is an astute and penetrating examination of the political, historical, and cultural dimensions of the post- colonial existence in Antigua .Jamaica Kincaid's anthology of short tales, "*At the Bottom of the River*" (1978), together with her debut book, "*Annie John*" (1983), explore the experiences of her formative yearsin Antigua. Each endeavour seeks to delineate the fundamental elements of the post-colonial encounter: psychological, cultural, and social marginalization, political ostracism, racial and sexual prejudice, and the hegemony of the white male and his civilisation. *Lucy* (1990) continues from where all her other works left off and examines the potential for surpassing the challenges faced by the

protagonist in a post- colonial context. An inquiry into such diasporic literary works might prove advantageous for students of literature and prospective immigrants seeking a pre-existing understanding of diaspora. Nevertheless, they are part of separate cohorts of migrants. Diasporic literature frequently showcases recurring themes such as displacement, alienation, reminiscence, nostalgia, and ambiguity around identity. Nevertheless, discrepancies in their writing may arise due to variations in age and generation. Caryl Philips and JamaicaKincaid have examined a wide range of difficulties that immigrants encounter when residing in diaspora via their creative compositions. Examining the many subjects depicted in the chosen works of both authors might offer significant perspectives on the diasporic awareness of immigrants. The present study emphasizes the existence of the Indian immigrant community, which faces difficulties such as social isolation, homesickness, clash of cultures, ambiguity of identity, and intergenerational inequalities in the diasporic setting.

Problems to be Investigated

The subject matter of Cultural Divergence, Ethnicity, Diaspora etc is to be studied in writings of Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid through postcolonial lens .The forecast of their national identities is due to having spent time in voluntary exile, because when one lives outside of one's homeland, it heightens the sense of one's national identity. It is through their works that one can see a heightened senseof nationalism demonstrated. The Caribbean writers, who share some ideological and certain stylistic characteristics, typify the use of multiculturalism, diaspora to express their own socio- political perspectives effectively. Thus, the efforts will be made to find out the different aspects of the topic chosenin the novels of Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid. The related issues will be discussed in detail to clarify how the theme of diaspora, multiculturalism, migration, transculturalism, exile etc can be incorporated intheir writings. The crux of the problem is that their writings need a fresh reassessment in the light of chosen area.

Also some of the major themes of their novels, such as tensions between belonging and exclusion; between migration and settlement; strangeness and familiarity; arrival and departure, postcolonialism and neo-colonialism, gender and sexuality, renaming, mother- daughter relationships, British and American imperialism, colonial education, writing, racism, class, power, death, and adolescence love, power, death, violence and solitude along with the modes of narration in their writingswill be discussed

Aims and Objectives of the Study

The present research clubs two diasporic writers Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid and the novels of each writer therefore the scope of research is wide. Both the chosen writers are prominent authors of Caribbean diaspora and are equally celebrated personalities. Two distinct writers have contributed to the current study. For this reason, Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid are framed; the former discusses the experiences of migrants, the latter the effects of colonization. In order to help the readers understand the effects of the increased complexity resulting from the collision of several cultural possibilities due to colonization, they investigated a new universe. There as on to choose writers from thesame geographical sect is to examine the theme of the diasporic sensibility along with different modes of culture in writings of them. The major objectives of the research are

- to look into the idea of diaspora and words that are connected to it, like isolation, identity crisis,diversity, and so on

- to learn more about the Caribbean Diaspora and its past of moving around (Migration)

- to investigate the cultural variety and diasporic sensibility that are shown in a selection of bookswritten by Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid
- to analyze important themes and prominent characteristics of diasporic literature in the

works ofCaryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid

- to investigate the themes that both writers attempted to portray in their works.
- to highlight the importance and thesis of the conducted study

Hypothesis

Jamaica Kincaid and Caryl Phillips both present intricate depictions of diasporic experiences and cultural diversity in their writings, which shed light on the intricacies of Caribbean and global contextsfor identity formation, cultural memory, and belonging. The stories they share highlight the importanceof these themes in comprehending the diverse history and culture of the Caribbean.

Tools to be Used

The proposed study is to be done under the Faculty of Humanities, so the tools to be used are Books, Journals, Magazines, excerpts from Interviews, Internet, etc. Besides books dealing with the writings of Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid, options of scholars in the field will also be sought. Closereadings of the novels by Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid will also be done to critically analyze themin confirming with the topic of the study.

Research Methodology

The present study is an academic research based on the gradual consciousness among authors deprived of their lineage and nativity. The study looks at how ethinic variety and a sense of being part of diaspora are shown in stories chosen by both authors. A way of analysis will be used to look into diasporaCaribbean people issues. We find it wise to incorporate the techniques of three methods: the historical, thedescriptive and analytical methods. The historical method attempts to trace the origin and progress of cultural divergence of Caribbean authors. Equally important, the use of Descriptive-analytical techniques can help us select and analyze the gathered corpora in the novels of Jamaica Kincaid and Caryl Philips. Both authors' themes and characters regarding migration and cultural adaptation factors will be examined.When you read

some of Caryl Philips' and Jamaica Kincaid's novels, you can see that they use six main ideas to create Diasporic Sensibility:

- being alone,
- having different cultural experiences,
- assimilation into a new culture
- not having a place to call home
- multiculturalism, and
- dislocation.

The books by Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid will be looked at and understood in this study project using these six parts as a guide.

Significance and Relevance of the research

The significance of cultural diversity and diaspora in various aspects of society cannot be overstated. They contribute to the richness, resilience, and interconnectedness of human experiences. It enriches the human experience through the inclusion of diverse perspectives, beliefs, languages, and traditions. It encourages a broader perspective on the world, fostering acceptance, compassion, and admiration for the diverse qualities that distinguish each culture. Embracing diversity, including cultural diversity, fosters an environment that nurtures creativity and sparks innovation. Being open to diverse ideas, perspectives, and ways of thinking fosters problem-solving, promotes innovative thinking, and contributes to progress in multiple domains. The

diaspora plays a crucial role in fostering cultural exchange, as individuals from diverse backgrounds come together to interact and mutually share their richtraditions, languages, and customs. This sharing of knowledge and experiences fosters a sense of mutual understanding and enhances the diversity of global culture. Recognizing and appreciating cultural diversity is essential for building strong social connections and creating an inclusive society that value and respects different communities. By fostering better understanding and communication, it helps create a more peaceful and inclusive environment for all. The diaspora, driven by the movement of people and advancements in communication technologies, serves as a bridge between individuals from different nations. The interconnectivity of various nations fosters global collaboration, trade, and the sharing of ideas, leading to a more interconnected and interdependent world. Communities that span across borders have a significant impact in safeguarding and passing down their cultural traditions. Even in unfamiliar surroundings, these communities prioritize preserving their cultural heritage, allowing for the perpetuation of languages, traditions, and customs. Recognizing and appreciating the richness of differentcultures and the experiences of diaspora communities is crucial in shaping both personal and shared identities. They promote an environment where individuals can fully embrace and celebrate their diverse cultural backgrounds, creating a strong sense of pride, belonging, and self-worth. Cultural diversity is instrumental in fostering diplomatic relations and promoting international cooperation. Engaging in cultural exchanges between nations helps to cultivate harmonious relationships, encouraging peaceful coexistence, mutual comprehension, and international cooperation.

Plan of the work

It is envisaged to divide the thesis into the following chapters:

Chapter 1 : Introduction

Chapter 2 : Literature review

Chapter 3 : A Caribbean Author's Journey : Caribbean Transcultural Narrative

Chapter 4 : Diasporic Sensibility, Cultural Divergence, Ethnic Contention, Migration andExile

Chapter 5 : Misconception in Caribbean Ethnic DiversityChapter 6 : Conclusion

Chapter 1 Introduction

The concepts of cultural diversity and diaspora are expounded upon in the first chapter. This definition of the phrase "diaspora" includes definitions and explanations for concepts like "immigrant," "exile,"" expatriate," and "transnationalism." When we talk about varied or distinct civilizations, we are not talking about monocultures. It might allude to the diversity of human cultures and customs on Earth or in a particular place. Its meaning varies depending on the situation. It might alsodescribe the method used to incorporate various cultural viewpoints into a group or organisation. The chapter enumerates the significant global diasporas, encompassing the Jewish, African, Irish, Australian,Chinese, South Asian, and Indian diasporas. A brief overview of Caribbean Diaspora literature has been provided. Migration waves in the Caribbean diaspora and issues related to living abroad are discussed. Some of the important writers of Caribbean diaspora and their works are mentioned in short. There areintroductions to writers such as Salman Rushdie, V.S.Naipul, Bharati Mukharjee, JeanRhys, and DerekWalcott. Also included are the lives and works of Jamaica Kincaid and Caryl Philips. How different communities interact along with their unique feature will be shown through works. The breakdown of European ideology " one nation, one religion, one language" is quite outdated now. Instead of primitive and chaotic, plural socities is reinstated and emphasized. The first chapter concludes with an overview of the research goals and objectives, methodology, justification, and framework.

Chapter 2 Literature Review

Stuart Hall in the book Cultural Identity and Diaspora points out that there are two ways in which'cultural identity' can be distinguished. The first is the essentialist definition that is based on similarities found in a group of people. However, there is another way in which 'cultural identity' can be defined which depends on similarities and differences as perceived in an imagined cultural group. For Hall, the second definition is more useful as it helps us understand that 'the historical and social contingency of identity.'

Jeff Lewis (2002) is with the view that culture is always changing and hybridising, and that socialgroups are in a state of perpetual volition. In the book *From Culturalism to Transculturalism*, Transculturalism is charactized by the following: Transculturalism emphasizes on the complexity of contemporary culture in terms of bonding, meaning-making, and power formation; and the transitory nature of culture as well as its power to transform.

Yogita Goyal in *Romance, Diaspora and Black Atlantic Literature* presents a rich, interdisciplinary treatment of modern black literature and cultural history. She examines the tensions between romance and realism in the literature of the African diaspora, examining a diverse group of twentieth-century authors, including W. E. B. Du Bois, Richard Wright, Chinua Achebe, Ama Ata Aidoo and Caryl Phillips. Goyal argues that it is through the realm of romance that the possibility of diaspora is imagined across time and space. She assert the desired moral and epistemological shifts are achieved through the articulation and prioritization of three essential yet heretofore under-theorized categories of analysis: romance, as a literary and political modality, Africa, being a contemporary, geopolitical locale, as well as a "phantasmatic" projection from the West and the dynamic relationship between nation and diaspora, between "national and transnational concerns"

Aihwa Ong's *Flexible Citizenship* begins with narrative about leading businessmen of Hong Kong who are facing the political flexibity and uncertainity of the state's imminent return to the People'sRepublic of China in 1997. Not only as a "matter of convenience," but, as "a matter of confidence" they began to collect foreign passports**.** The book focuses on this ambivalence that attends the flows of people and capital across the Pacific, and the cultural meanings that are created in order to make sense of them. Ong coined the term "flexible citizenship" in the wake of Tiananmen Square and with a view to Hong Kong's Patriation: "Many Hong Kongers opted to work in China while seeking citizenship elsewhere, Caught between British disciplinary racism and China's opportunistic claims of racial loyalty. Between declining economic power in Britain and surging capitalism in Asia, they sought a Flexible

position among the myriad possibilities found in the global economy (123).'' This flexibility can be seen as both aproduct and a condition of late capitalism. Author explores how political upheavals and global markets have initiated Asian investors, in particular, to blend strategies of migration and of capital accumulation and how these transnational subjects have come to embody both the fluidity of capital and the tension between national and personal identities. Refuting claims about the end of the nation-state and about "theclash of civilizations," Ong presents a clear account of the cultural logics of globalization and an incisive contribution to the anthropology of Asia-Pacific modernity and its links to global social change.

The Journal Conflict Cultural Spaces and Hybrid Identities in Zakes Mda's The Heart of Redness andJamaica Kincaid's Annie John focuses on conflict and formation hybrid identity. The article demonstrates that Kincaid and Mda have consistently checked to the past in order to make positive reflections that can heal their societies of their various muddles. They have created a composite culture that intermixes past indigenous culture with contemporary Western culture. The idea of nationhood is based on the desire of people towards a common goal. Bhabha referring to Renan's idea of nationhood asserts that: Renan argues that the non-naturalist principle of the modern nation is represented in the will to nationhood—not in the prior identities of race, language or territory. It is the will that unifies historicalmemory and secures present-day consent (The Location of Culture 150). Hybrid models are constructed on the basis of interaction of different cultures and the deconstruction of boundaries created by ethnicity,class, age, sex and capitalism. This accumulation unveils the positive aspects of the past and those of present day society. It arises from the fact that cultures that initiated communal life in pre-colonial societies were devastated by colonialism and we will seek avenues of reconciliation between such cultures and certain aspects of contemporary society which promotes development.

The article *Jamaica Kincaid's Lucy as a Narrative of Exile and Identity* explores protagonist construction of her hybrid identity and maturity. Lucy experiences resistance to

constraints imposed on her race and gender at home by mother and the Eurocentric society on the one hand and on the other handthe androcentric and racist society she encounters in diaspora. The purpose of this article is to analyse from a postcolonial perspective the protagonist's quest for identity in diaspora, the hurdles she overcomesto do so and to what extent she is affected by her new culture. This is proposed through intertwining discussions of androcentric, colonial and postcolonial rebellion with questions of identity, hybridity, diaspora and cultural displacement.

Displacement and diaspora: Asian in the Americas The country of western hemisphere has been occupied by two types of Asian settler One who arrived recently and the other who arrived a century ago as an immigrant. The essay displacement and diaspora explore the transnational Asian American experience which is shaped by the social dynamics, politics and globalization. The contributors bring newinsight to the unique situation of Asian communities which include Chinese laborers, Japanese immigrantand second generation Indian American youth culture. The essay is the comparative study of Asians across the world of Americas. with the fresh perspective on displacement this work marked the vibrant issues of diaspora, transnational practice, gender, identity and institutionalized racism.

The penguin book of migration literature- This collective work first time brings together the most compelling literary depiction of migration. It contains four parts (departure, arrival, generation and return)to convey the worldwide migration patterns, the immigrant experience and the common aspects of those diverse experiences. The anthology gives readers an understanding of our changing world of 21st century through the eyes of immigrants. This book is a composition of thirty selected poems, short stories, and excerpts which brings together emerging writers and the others who have been less recognized in the anglophone world. Dohra Ahmad, the editor provides a Contextual introduction, notes and suggestions for further exploration.

The book *Frontiers of Caribbean literature in English* presents an historical and critical examination of Anglophone Caribbean literature. It consists of interviews with renowned

writers like Samuel selvon, George lamming, Caryl Phillip and Jamaica Kincaid. It deals with the writer of two generations - one whose experience was formed in the Caribbean and a younger generation who grew upin Britain and north America. The connection explored between these writers illustrates the developmentof Caribbean literature and discusses the critical issues such as colonialism, class, color and sexuality.

Beyond borders: Cross Culturalism and the Caribbean is a collection of essays that focuses on contemporary issues in Caribbean cultural studies. It explores cross cultural themes in literature, language,education, history and popular culture. They will interest a broad cross-section of regional and international readers, scholars, students and the general public who wish to understand the complex dynamics of Caribbean culture. The issues of cultural survival and negotiation serve to foreground a history of dominance, resistance and marvelous transformation within and beyond the borders of this archipelago.

Chapter 3 A Caribbean Author's journey: Caribbean Transcultural Narrative

An introduction to Caribbean literature, its beginning , how it became 20^{th} century phenomenon will be on spotlight. A Caribbean transcultural tale is a literary or creative creation that surpasses cultural limitations, encapsulating the intricate interaction of many cultural influences within the Caribbean area. These tales often delve into the intricate fabric of identities, histories, and experiences moulded by the convergence ofseveral cultures, including Indigenous, African, European, Asian, and other influences. The Caribbean transcultural tales include the diverse and multilingual nature of the area. The linguistic variety is a consequence of historical interactions and migrations, including Creole languages, English, Spanish, French, and others. These tales exalt cultural hybridity, emphasising the amalgamation and integration of many cultural components. The historical impact of colonisation, enslavement, and indentureship has resulted in the development of distinct syncretic cultures that surpass individual national or ethnic identities. Caribbean transcultural narratives often delve into the experiences of diaspora,

documenting the tales of people and groups who have crossed geographical and cultural borders. The tales may covermany continents, illustrating the wide spread distribution of Caribbean populations worldwide. Transcultural tales often explore and analyse the lasting impact of colonialism. Writers and artists examine the influence of colonialism on cultural identities, social frameworks, and the continuous effortsfor independence and self-definition in the period after colonial rule. These anecdotes emphasise culturalsyncretism and fusion, in which many cultural behaviours, beliefs, and traditions unite to form somethingnew and unique. This amalgamation is seen in art, literature, music, religion, and daily existence. The natives, migrants, slaves etc and purpose to come on the island and their lineages will also be discussed.

Chapter 4 Diasporic Sensibility, Cultural Divergence, Ethnic Contention, Migration and Exile

The existence of diverse cultural groups within a society, organization, or community, such as varied ethnic, religious, linguistic, and social groupings, is referred to as cultural diversity. It includes the blending and interacting of many cultural origins, beliefs, customs, and ways of life. Renowned Caribbean-born writers Caryl Phillips and Jamaica Kincaid both tackle issues of cultural collisions in theirwriting, illuminating the intricacies of identity, colonial legacies, and the collision of disparate cultural realms.

In their writings, both authors portray conflicts between generations. The way the elder generation characters deal with the shifting cultural norms and ideals that the younger generation embraces emphasize how cultural identity is always changing. Historical occurrences like the Holocaust and slavery are frequently mentioned in the writings of both authors. The characters' experiences with cultural clashes are shaped by the traumas' lasting effects, underscoring the long-lasting effects of past battles. Characters struggling to fit into unfamiliar cultural surroundings are frequently shown in Phillipsand Kincaid's writings. Tension and internal disputes arise from the contradiction between the need to adjust to external expectations

and the need to maintain cultural heritage. By highlighting the conflicts between colonizers and colonized, both writers off era critique of colonialism. The conflicts in their works are set against the backdrop of the exploitation of indigenous traditions and the imposition of alien cultural standards.

To summarize, the themes of cultural conflicts are deftly handled by Caryl Phillips and JamaicaKincaid in their writings, which illustrate the complex dynamics resulting from historical legacies, diasporic experiences, and the collision of numerous cultural influences. Readers learn about the continuous problems resulting from the collision of cultural worlds as well as the complexity of identitycreation via their accounts. A greater understanding of the complex, multi-dimensional character of diasporic experiences is made possible Caryl Phillips' literary diasporic sensibility. His intricate depictions of individuals negotiating the nexus of culture, history, and identity enhance the canon of literature and provide insightful perspectives on the nuances of the diasporic experience.

Chapter 5 Misconception in Caribbean Ethnic Diversity

In this chapter, fallacies and reality check will be done to the Caribbean ethnic divwersity. Prominent authors from the Caribbean, Caryl Phillips and Jamaica Kincaid, both tackle issues ofethnic strife, migration, and exile in their writing. The intricate history of the Caribbean, which includes slavery, colonisation, and the effects of displacement, are reflected in these topics. *Crossing the River* addresses displacement and migration. The book explores the forced migration of people like Nash Williams and Martha Randolph by jumping about in time and space. The stories depict the uprooting brought about by slavery, focusing on the expulsion of people from their native regions and the resultingidentity conflicts.

A Distant Shore, another book, talks with exile and cultural isolation. The narrative of Dorothy, aCaribbean immigrant living in England, is told in the book. She struggles with cultural isolation. As Dorothy struggles with assimilation and her separation from her cultural

heritage, her feeling of exile is evident. The Holocaust and Jewish exile histories are woven together in the book *The Nature of Blood*. It explores the expulsion and persecution of Jewish communities as well as historical ethnic wars. The piecefocuses on the persistent influence of historical tragedy on identity.

Jamaica Kincaid's book *Lucy* follows *Lucy*, a Caribbean lady employed as an au pair in the US. As *Lucy* struggles with integration and cultural estrangement, her move might be considered a deliberateexile. The story investigates the psychological fallout from leaving one's own country.

Kincaid's non-fiction, *A Small Place*, delivers a harsh indictment of colonial exploitation in Antigua. The article examines how colonial oppression led to the expulsion of indigenous culture, emphasising how native customs were erased and how outside pressures affected the Caribbean. Kincaid and Phillips both examine the subject of displacement and how it affects identity. Characters struggle withthe difficulties of living in two distinct cultural contexts and often feel exiled from their lands. They discuss the colonial legacy critically and how it contributed to migrations, ethnic conflicts, and the erasureof indigenous traditions. Their creations function as criticisms of the Caribbean's history of exploitation. Historical horrors like the Holocaust, colonisation, and slavery play a significant role in both writers' stories. These historical occurrences cause ethnic wars and the forcible migration or expulsion of people and communities.

To sum up, Caryl Phillips and Jamaica Kincaid provide significant perspectives on migration, exile, and ethnic strife in the Caribbean. Within the framework of an area moulded by various historical and cultural influences, their works explore the intricacies of past traumas, cultural displacement, and thecontinuing fights for identity.

Chapter 6 Conclusion

The official conclusion of the thesis will be provided in the sixth chapter, which highlights the key results and implications of the study. The general characteristics of Jamaica Kincaid's and CarylPhilips' works are outlined. The topics, narrative style, symbolism, language use, and many other elements in both writers' works are carefully examined to arrive at certain conclusions. Character portrayal is essential in both authors' writings. Although there aren't many characters in Caryl Philips and Jamaica Kincaid's works, she thoroughly examines each one, touching on a range of issues related to immigrant life and the diaspora. The writers' points of view on handling situations involving the diaspora are also carefully considered. Among the topics posed are the following: cultural adjustment, clashing of cultures and their diverse experiences, feminist approach to diasporic works, psychological research of diaspora, study of relationships against the backdrop of diaspora, etc. There has been a more significant rise in migratory movements not in a particular areabut across the globe in the post-colonial era that has brought the possibility of diaspora literature.

This study provides a balanced analysis of the fictional works authored by Caryl Philips andJamaica Kincaid, both contemporary and internationally renowned, from the perspective of diasporic sensibility. The research underscores the significance of Phillips and Kincaid's contributions to the discourse on diaspora and cultural diversity. Their novels provide readers withprofound insights into the intricate dynamics of identity formation, displacement, and the interconnectedness of diverse cultural influences within the Caribbean and its diasporic extensions.The authors' critical engagement with historical legacies and their nuanced portrayals contribute toa deeper understanding of the complexities and richness of the Caribbean experience in the contextof diaspora and cultural evolution

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